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#### The Weekly Gazette.

A Weekly Newspaper

-PUBLISHED BY-

JAMES H. YOUNG. W. S. MITCHELL, Associate Editor

and Business Manager.

There is said to be an unusual inquiry for farming lands in Alabama. The general manager of the lands of a railroad says he receives applications every day from the North and West from those desiring farming lands.

Sixteen miners have returned to Seattle, Washington, from the Yukon gold diggings in Alaska, bringing with them, as the result of the season's work, about \$45,000 in gold dust and nuggets. The share of two or three of the party was about \$6000 apiece. They report that there were about 300 men engaged in placer mining on the Yukon River last summer. Some new diggings were discovered on Birch tably received in Mexico, but he near Creek, 275 miles below Forty Mile | ly starved in Texas. cek, from which two halfbreeds 2000 worth of gold in the drys. The Indians did not molest the miners this year.

America holds the record in many natural wonders and artificial triumphs, boasts the Washington Star. The largest lake in the world (Snperior), the longest river (Missouri), the largest park (Yellowstone), the finest cave (the Mammoth), the greatest waterfall (Niagara) and the only natural bridge (in Virginia) are all to be found within the borders of the United States, and here the biggest fortunes are made, the most energetic commercial enterprises undertaken, the largest deals are effected, and the most wonderful inventions are perfected, while the country produces a greater amount of raw material than any other.

The St. Louis Star-Sayings thinks that "one of the most gratifying signs of the times is the operation of the law requiring all navy ships to be built at home, from materials of domestic production; American ships in American bottoms and the establishment of ship yards capable of turning out vessels of war of the highest speed and capacity. It is a growing enterprise and gives employment to thousands of American laborers, and soon we may anticipate that in stead of going to other countries for ideas and methods in ship armor and gun construction we shall have the foreigners coming to us to learn."

Mr. O. Chanute, formerly President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who has devoted much attention to arial navigation, thinks that the chief problem that still remains to be solved is the mastery of the practical art of managing flying machines-the art of starting, balancing, navigating and alighting. There is much reason in this view, comments the San Francisco Examiner. If nobody in the world had ever sailed even a canoe, and an inventor, by native ingenuity and the application of sound mathematical principles, should design a full-rigged ship, he might have trouble the first time he put to sea in her. Yet his situation would be less precarious than that of the first adventurer to launch himself into the uncertain air. Probably the labors of the engineers will have to be supplemented by a good many broken necks of practical navigators before we sail the blue as comfortably as the birds.

One by one the States are becoming interested in the good-roads movement, exclaims the New York Post. The agitation is at white heat in Missouri just now, and nowhere are roads fitted for traveling more needed. In the remote country districts particularly they are a disci lossoro a age. The Kansas City Times, to which much of the credit of arousing the people on this question is due, says truly: "Next to railroads, substantial and lasting public highways are worth more to a country, including both the farmers and the townsmen, than any other single investment that could be made.' A resident of Howard County, Missouri, who realizes the needs of this section, makes the following offer: cotton were burned. With difficulty | years ago. "I will give \$1 per acre on every acre a platform of 1,200 was saved. of land I own towards the building of a gravel road from Rocheport to Jackman's Mill. My farm consists of 450 acres; hence I will take stock in said The Legislature was as follows: Senroad to the amount of \$450. I will also give the same amount for a gravel road from Rocheport to Ashland church, or from the church to Fayette. If we could get the farmers once interested in such an enterprise, it would its oldest member in service, and nearbe but a few years until we would have ly so in years. the best roads in the West. The building of these roads can be accomplished with less cost in the long run than the present system of road-working is now esting the farmer. It must also be remembered that each individual who pays in as much as \$100 becomes a whites and three colored. The whites stockholder in the road. In fact, stock | are the family of Riley Studley, and can be issued at \$100 a share, and I the colored the family of April Frankwill venture the assertion that this m nev will return a larger dividend then in any other way invested."

# GA/IRINE

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1893.

NO. 42.

### The Weekly Gazette.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion One square, one month, One square, three months, One square, six months, . . One square, one year,

Liberal contracts made for larger

#### PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Sam Neely, a colored bo

was hanged at Dallas, N. C., Savannah and Jacksonville raised the quarantine against Brunswick, Ga.

Charles and Will O'Neil were arrested for stealing horses from S. W. and A. Y. Tedder, of Chesterfield county, S. C. The Charlotte, N. C. police captured them in Berryhill township, Mecklenburg county.

E. E. Thompson, of Fredericksburg, Va., who is walking on a wager to Bogots, South America, has arrived at the City of Mexico. One condition o his trip is that he must not carry money with him. He has been hospi-

Arkansas has 10,000 forms white produce 600,000 bales of cotton, 996 000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,000 000 pounds of tobacco, 42,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. From the Arkansas forests are cut over \$20,000,000 worth of lumber every year.

Gen. John Gibbon, of the United States' army, retired, delivered a lecture at Winchester, Va., under the auspices of Christ's Episcopal Church, and for the benefit of the poor. His subject was: "My life on the plains, or what I know about the Indians."

A report is current that Major Turner Morehead, who has been in Europe several months, has effected a sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad to a syndicate of English capital-

Duplin county, N. C., will renew its attempt to have the courts declare the present method of distributing the public school taxes unconstitutional. he school board of the county ha instituted another suit against the State Board of Education. At present, counties collect and keep the school fund, but the Duplin board wish it all to go into the State Treasury and to be thence distributed per

A huge bear was brought by express from Havelock, in Craven county, to Newbern, N. C., Tuesday. It was killed by three sportsmen-two of them Northern gentlemen-who had gone out deer hunting. It was killed at Great Lake below Newbern, and a few miles from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. The bear was a magnificent specimen, six feet in length with a glossy black coat of hair and great rolls of fat when dressed. His estimated weight was 450 pounds.

The three principal agricultural exhibits at the Georgia State Fair at Augusta were won by women, Misses Zoe Brown, of Hancock county, M. Rutherford, Sumter county, and Annie Dennis, of Talbott county.

While Governor Reynolds, of Dela ware, was in his private office at the State house at Dover, some unknown person hurled two huge rocks and a stone cuspidore through the window, with intent to either injure or kill.

The President made his Thanksgiv ing dinner off a 27-pound, pink and white, plump variety of turkey, shipped from Westerly, Conn., by Horace lose, who has selected the presidential bird since Grant's time.

L. Bertram Cady, a swell Fifth avenue merchant tailor, while at the theatre in New York the other night, spied through his opera glasses, Albert McMillen, who had stolen \$2,800 from him in 1889 and escaped. A policeman was summoned, and the thief arrested.

Luella Welz, a pretty type-writer of Cincinnati, sued Will Syberly, a rich shoe man's son, for breach of promise. and the jury found that she was damaged \$10,000 worth.

The Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan says: Charlotte has started its seventh cotton mill. This one is for weaving towels, counterpanes and the like. All that Charlotte now needs is a good soap factory to go along with the

The will of the late Alfred W Shields, of Richmond, Va., leaves his farm to his two colored servants, and an estate of \$18,000 to the University

Gov. Stone and ex-Gov. Francis, of Missouri, both want to go to the Senate, and will give Mr. Vest a whirl.

Mary Johnson, an aged colored woman, from Newberry, S. C., was last Wednesday added to the long list of cranks who insist upon seeing the President to secure an adjustment of grievances. She will be sent home.

At Livingstone, Ala., 65 bales of the treaty concluded between them some

The canvass of the vote in Virginia for Attorney General gives Scott, Democrat, 130,501; Gravely, Populist, 80, 113; Kaigley, Prohibitionist, 6,510. ate, Democratic, 23; Populists, 2. House of Delegates, Democrats, 39; Populists, 10.

Congressman Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia, died Saturday night. He was the 'Father of the House,

Seven Persons Cremated Alive by Fiends. Branchville, S. C.-News has just reached this place that five miles from here, in Barnwell county, two dwelling houses were burned Sunday night, together with seven persons, four lin. The houses were at a distance of some four miles apart and the fires must have undoubtedly been the work of an incendiary.

## THE MESSAGE

President Cleveland Discusses Public Affairs.

"TARIFF REFORM" URGED.

Hawaiian Matters Reserved For a Special Message.

Chinese Registration Law - The United States and Brazil - Meets of the Silver Purchase Repeal - Affairs at Home and Abroad-Work of the Various Bureaus Summarized -Public EconomyAdvocated-Administration's Pension Policy.

The President's annual message, which has been read in both Houses of Congress, is mainly as follows:

To the Congress of the United States : The constitutional duty which require the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, an 1 recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge neces sary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a carefu examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as i eonsistent with its purpose, I shall supple ment a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at al times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit o fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Govern ment, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the National capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration. have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our Government

as been that of an attentive but impartial beerver of the unfortunate conflict. Emchasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to ountenance an act calculated to give gratuious sanction to the total insurrecti-

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been nade effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third nember of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The legislation of last year, known as the Beary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country, Acting upon the advice of eminent counse that the law was unconstitutional, the gree mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceed ng by habeas corpus was brought before the upreme Court, and on May 15th, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining

It is believed that under the recent amend ment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled. who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of esfablishing by lawful pro-cedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to great degree be avoided.

SURBENDER OF WEEKS RECOGNIZED. Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliess by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition out upon duly submitted evidences of crimi nality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my pinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all these countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character. I have deemed it fliting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of

continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of

Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective;

and it is not doubted that Great Britain will o-operate freely with this country for the mplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discrimi nating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal. upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British

transit through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Nicaragua has recently passed through

two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American in-terests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not

molested.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the onted states are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a change of the country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the po-litical vicissitudes which have afficted her Central American neighbors; but the disso-lution of its Legisin are and the proclamation of a dicutorship have been (unattended

An extradition treaty with Norway has re-ently be a changed and shaked. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last duly proclaimed last June,

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present Administration the existing Government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investation of the circumstances attending the change of Government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of a treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Min-Upon the facts de me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special Executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understand-ing of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation. INTERNATIONAL ABBITRATION.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has diplomatic may have that any differences end or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplo matic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies be ween the Republics of America and the Nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the Government of each Nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that her Majesty's Government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrentresolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred Nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was ollected from customs \$205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue \$161,027,623.93. dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal venue receipts exceeded those of the preeding year by \$7,147,455.32. It is estimated upon the basis of evenue laws that the receipts of the Governnent for the year ending June 30, 1894, will

be \$430,121,365.38 and its expenditures \$458, 121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,

SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL. The recent repeal of the provision of law quiring the purchase of silver bullion by he Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this etion will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supple ment by legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial tablishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the which money has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permantly sound currency, abundantly sufficient

to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business, In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE. The Superintendent of Immigration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these, 1063 were not permitted to land, un-der the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become pu lic charges. The total arrivals were 141,034

The Secretary in his report gives an ac-count of the operation of the Marine Hospi-tal service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demon-

less than for the previous year.

tagious diseases from foreign ports have in vested the subject of National quarantin with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, actinpromptly and directly everywhere, and con stantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of Sep-

tember last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic vio-lence have called the army into service dur-ing the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Depart-ment of Texas, where violations of the neu-trality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and afficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Post Mice. Department, furing the last fiscal year ind in on the real ag information touching this important brack hof the public

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in finan-cial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffic receipts and expanditures is the expacted and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughou the country during much of the time covered by the Postmaster General's report.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestion of the Postmaster General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and ex-hibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfac-tory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited. Progress in the construction of new vessels

has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experi ence in naval ship-building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed The difficulties seem now, however, to have een all overcome, and armor is being deliv ered with satisfactory promptness. As a re-sult of the experience acquired by ship builders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reason able accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpodoes and powder are being promptly

While I am distinctly in favor of consis tently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels or our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an in crease of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were seventeen vidows and daughters of Revolutionary ldiers, eighty-six survivors of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the war, 3882 survivors and Mexican of Indian wars, 284 army widows nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account o disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of person remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account o death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,-756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time

of actually granting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pension for disabilities not related to military service ret as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a legree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in ecord with its true intention; but towards the close of the last administration an authoitative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended pay-ments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving noice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, it possible, the justice of their claims notwithanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the prretice which as for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau ; but after entering upon these recent investigations the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether yold, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. I am unable to understand why frauds the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor.

Every name fraudently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sen-timent in which pensions have their origin citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent develop ments by the bureau establish appalling con-spiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such associa-

Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,

740,467,14. The Commissioner estimates that \$165, 000,000 will be required to pay pensio during the year ending June 30, 1894. THE INDIANS.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people.
Our Indians number about 248,000. Most o them are located on 161 reservations, con-taining 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,-000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs, Lands in sey-

Such allottments have been made to 10,000 dividuals during the last fiscal year, em bracing about 1,000,000 acres. The solution of the Indian pro

pends very largely upon good administra-tion. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of car-ing for their wants, is of the utmost import-The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as In-

lian agents, it is hoped will prove a success-There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depreciations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE, The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupa-

I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our torests from indiscriminate and remedities.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas ever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stockyards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasionally local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the af-

ected cattle. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia s still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a mini-

In the year 1839 the Congress appropriate 1 1000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably ex-

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds urchased was \$66,548.61. The remainder f an appropriation of \$135,000 was expendting them up and distributing It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned public moneys for appropriations of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriaions for the purchase and distribution by Members of Congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories and everywhere

In each State and Territory an agricultural experiment station has been established These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experimen with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, anwering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at

Under the sanction of existing legislation here was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2025 acres with vines, and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plan 2675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was con tained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover

89,596 acres of land. In view of these facts this enormous exenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of the estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through exp riment stations. Thus the seed will be tested, and after the est has been completed by the experiment station, the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may afely be left to the common sense of the

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS. The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are nost gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the sys-

I am, if possible, more than ever con-vinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the Civil Service law, not only in its effect apon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally. NEED OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected those intrusted with the control money drawn from the people for pub lie uses. It must be contessed that apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense ac cumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official ac-countability have led to growing extrava-

gance in Governmental appropriations.

At this time, when a depleted public treas ary confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the neces saries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our counrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional have lived much longer if he had legislation be so limited by strict economy as never married. He drank coffee and to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-cit-

The duty of public economy is also of im mense importance in its intimate and neces sary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet Government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation. TARIFF CHANGES.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—in opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow effices and a duty proceed when a struggle. fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After a full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have coufided favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a rep-resentation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political prom-ises and professions have any binding forcy, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should inte-vene to distract our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. wene to distract our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have

grown up among us which in justice and fair-ness call for discriminating care in the distri-bution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually de-

emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors.

It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products re-sulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods—
soon ill the narrow market to which the reconsigned. Then follows a suspension of works in mills and factories, a discharge of employes, and distress in the homes our workingmen.

men.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tarff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reforms on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legisla-

which will be promptly submitted for legisla-tive action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I balieve it deals with ts subject consistently and as thoroughly as its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency

to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tarid schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain Corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the

further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity of their imposition no onger exists. In my great desire for the success of this its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willing ness to subordinate personal desires and am oitions to the public good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of resp sibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

HAS CONCLUDED ITS INVESTIGATION. The Committee Investigating the Low Price of Cotton Nearly Ready to Report.

WASHINGTON D. C .- Reports received from the sub-committee on agriculture, which is investigating the low price of cotton are to the effect that the committee has at last concluded its investigation in the cotton-growing districts. The committee is at present in New Orleans, where it has been engaged for the past ten days, having gone there from Memphis, where eight days' time was spent. The investigation has been very thorough into the cause of the depression and the testimony of many persons who are in possession of facts bearing upon the question and of those who hold opinions, has been

taken by the committee. There is some complaint of over-production and of the lack of diversity of crops in the South, but the general belief seems to be that the scarcity of money is the one great reason for the existing depression. The committee is expected to complete its labors in Memphis in time to reach Washington for the assemblage of Congress next Monday, or a few days later. It is probable that the committee will visit New York and the cotton manufacturing districts of the Eastern States soon after the holiday.

#### Why She Has Lived So Long.

HENRIETTA, N. Y .- "The reason I have lived so long, and kept always so well and hearty," said Miss Eliza Work of this town, who will be 100 years old, if she lives six weeks longer, "is because I never drank tea or coffee, and, above all, never got married."

Miss Work keeps house for her nephew, George W. Liacoln, and keeps no help. She was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on January 8th, 1794, and came to Monroe county eighty years ago with her brother. At the age of 91 she traveled alone to her native place, and declares that she was not a bit tired, either going or returning.

'I have done a big day's work every day for more than 91 years," she says, "and I expect to do a great many more. I have never had occasion to use spectacles yet, and my teeth are the same teeth I have always had. My brother lived to be 101, and would tea, too. People who marry and drink coffee and tea ought not to expect to live very long."

One Hundred Fortieth Anniversary. The Moravians of Old Town, near

Winston, N. C., celebrated the one hundred fortieth anniversary of the founding of their congregation on Thursday last. This is the mother church, and the first one established by the Moravians in the South. On October 8, 1853, a company of twelve single brethren set out from Bethlehem, Pa., to form a settlement in the wilds of the South. Among the number was Bernhard Adam Grube, the first minister of the infant settlement, who died in his 92d year, and on his 90th birthday walked